





# THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

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FLYNETS have advanced in cost to us, the same as most other articles but foresight in buying will save our Customers money this year. We have an abundance of heavy work nets, driving nets and the light Cord nets.

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AUTOMOBILE

BLACK - TAN - WHITE

At all Dealers - Take no substitute



THE HOME SET

## Farmers, Bankers, Merchants, Anyone

If you are interested in the prosperity of Adams County Reserve

Saturday Evening, May 13th,

and come to the Court House at 7.30 p. m. to help organize a Farm Bureau.

It will not cost you a cent and your presence will help tremendously. Bring all the neighbors. There will be speakers from State College.

## MILITIA ORDERED TO MEXICAN LINE

President Calls on Troops of  
Three States.

TO PREVENT BANDIT RAIDS

Four Regiments of Regulars Are Also  
Sent to Funston—8000 Additional  
Men in All.

Washington, May 10.—President Wilson, acting upon the recommendations of Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, and Major General Fredrick Funston, ordered out the national guard in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona, to meet the situation created by the border raids of Mexican outlaws.

The troops, according to announcement, are to be used to strengthen the border patrol. At the same time, the president has ordered that they be sworn into the service of the federal army, a proceeding which, under the United States laws, would authorize their officers to order them across the border.

He also ordered four regiments of the regular army from posts elsewhere in the country. This will make an addition to the forces under General Funston of approximately 8000 men.

As a result of the president's orders, virtually all remaining mobile troops of the regular army will be sent to join the border forces. Behind the orders is the plain intimation by administration officials that the whole strength of the national guard will be similarly employed, if necessary.

The object of the president's move is to prevent a repetition of raids upon persons living on the American side of the international boundary, such as were conducted by Francisco Villa two months ago, at Columbus, N. M., and by other bands at Glen Springs and Boquillas, Tex., Friday night.

It is understood that General Scott and General Funston have asked also for the national guards of Pennsylvania and New York, but this is not officially confirmed.

After a brief cabinet meeting, Secretary Baker announced that no more movements of militia or regular troops to the border immediately are in contemplation. He said he had not been advised whether a new expedition has crossed the border in pursuit of the Glenn Springs raiders, but orders have not been changed, and General Funston is free to follow any hot trail across the line.

The president's orders directed the governors of the border states that the troops were to be prepared immediately and then held subject to General Funston's orders. The general will have complete authority to dispose of them as he sees fit, without consulting Washington. There will be no state mobilization. The troops will entrain from their respective stations and go direct to the points designated by General Funston.

The national guardsmen are ordered out under the Dick law authorizing their service anywhere in the United States, but not beyond the border. Under the law, every man enrolled in the regiments who is physically able may be forced to serve. If service beyond the border were contemplated, the regiments would be mustered into the federal service as volunteers, and it would be optional whether they would serve.

## OBREGON DENIES ULTIMATUM

Border Negotiations Not Broken Off,  
Say Conferees.

El Paso, Tex., May 10.—Emphatic denial that any ultimatum has been presented to the United States was made in Juarez, just across the border, by General Alvaro Obregon, minister of war for Mexico.

At both military headquarters it was denied that negotiations had been broken off.

"General Obregon says to tell you he would be busy every hour of the day if he denied every lie of the yellow press," said Major Jose M. Carpio, who was shown a telegram predicting war.

"Has an ultimatum been presented that war will be declared by Mexico unless our troops are withdrawn?" he was asked.

"That is all bunk," he replied. "The calling of the militia at this time was expected. Our only surprise is that it was not done months ago."

said Juan Amato, second secretary of foreign relations. "The whole trouble has been that the border patrols have been too weak, and lawless bands, actuated by motives of robbery or prompted by powerful influences with designs for intervention would not have dared to cross and attack lonesome ranch houses and stores."

## Woman Struck by Lightning

Seranton, Pa., May 10.—While hurrying to remove clothes from a line before a storm broke, Mrs. Sherman Griffin, of Montrose, was struck by lightning and cannot live. The bolt struck and followed the wire line to where she stood with her hands grasping the clothes and then passed into the ground through her body. Mrs. Griffin was terribly burned and her shoes were torn from her feet.

WANTED: girl to work in hotel. Apply 126 Chambersburg street.—advertisement

## MAJOR JOHN M'BRIDE

Shot to Death as Irish Rebel  
Leader.



Photo by Purdy, Boston.

Major John McBride, a Boer war veteran, was the eight leader of the Sinn Fein rebellion to suffer execution. With his wife, who was Miss Maud Gonne, known as the "Irish Joan of Arc," Major McBride toured the United States in 1905, delivering a series of lectures on Irish politics.

## WOODSMAN CANNOT WED GIRL OF 12

Court Refuses to Let Man of  
29 Take Bride.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 10.—Joseph L. Hantz, aged twenty-nine, and Grace Trescott, aged twelve, of North Mountain backwoods section, cannot become husband and wife for four years, according to a decision of Judge A. J. Freas.

Hantz, a rugged woodsman, and the little girl, who clung to his bristly hand, appeared at the courthouse for a marriage license, and were denied it by the clerk. Fearing such treatment, Hantz had brought along James Trescott and wife, parents of the girl, and they declared that they were anxious to have their daughter married.

The clerk called upon Judge Freas. The mother informed the court because of the conduct of another daughter, she desired to marry the youngest one before she had a chance to follow in her sister's footsteps. The father declared Hantz was a good fellow, and that he would make his little girl a good husband.

The child declared she wanted to marry. She said she liked Hantz because he was a big, powerful man and because he could whip any man in the mountains.

Judge Freas directed Hantz to keep away from the Trescott home and the girl and not to think of marrying her until she was sixteen years old.

## STANDS BY ARMY OF 250,000

Senate Conference Instructed to Insist  
on Measure.

Washington, May 10.—On motion of Senator Chamberlain, Oregon, the senate insisted upon its amendments to the army bill, rejecting the nitrate compromise proposal adopted by the house and the big defense measure was again referred to conference.

Senate conferees were instructed to insist upon the regular army of 250,000 men rejected by the house, to continue to insist on a federal volunteer reserve force of 261,000 men and for the senate provision to appropriate \$15,000,000 for construction of government nitrate manufacturing plants.

It is regarded as probable the conferees may agree on a regular peace strength army of approximately 180,000 men, which could be expanded to 220,000. A tentative agreement to that effect had been reached before the conferees came to a disagreement over other features of the bill.

## WESTINGHOUSE STRIKE ENDS

Rush of Workers to Enter Plants  
When Gates Were Opened.

Pittsburgh, May 10.—The strike of 15,000 electrical workers and shell makers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, at East Pittsburgh, ended when there was a rush of strikers to enter the plants as soon as the gates were opened.

The president, E. M. Herr, refused all demands and told the strikers' committee that unless all employees were in their places by morning they would lose all benefits accruing under the company's compensation and pension system.

The strike, which was called April 22, was to enforce an eight-hour day, and according to the company, cost the workmen \$1,397,500 in wages.

40,000 to Strike in Chicago.

Rochester, N. Y., May 10.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in biennial convention, declared a strike in the Chicago clothing market, affecting forty thousand workers.

The Weather.  
Forecast for this section: Fair and cooler today and tomorrow; northwesterly winds.

FOR SALE: Imperial touring car, in good running condition, at a sacrifice price. Peckman and Forney.—advertisement

## FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ASSAULT

Crown Prince Attacks Hill 304  
But is Driven Back.

WATCH FOR NEW PLUNGE

Paris Expects a New Teuton Offensive  
to be Launched at Soissons and Joffre Prepares to Counter it.

London, May 10.—What seems to be the most determined effort yet made by the crown prince's force to break through and capture Verdun is now in progress.

Heavy guns are persistently pounding the defenses of the fortress and bombardments of unprecedented violence are being followed up by attacks in great force.

After their first successes at Hill 304 and between Douaumont and Haumont, however, the Germans have failed to make progress, according to Paris, which announces the complete repulse of an assault on Hill 304. East of the Meuse near Thiaumont the French have again been counter attacking and have succeeded in winning back more of the ground the Germans took in starting their new drive. Intense artillery activity east and southeast of Verdun leads to an expectation that the Germans may plan to push back the French right flank here, simultaneously with the effort to accomplish a like object with the other flank.

The capture of several French trenches south of Haumont and west of Hill No. 304, was announced by the war office in Berlin.

The ultimate purpose of all these operations against Hill 304 is to create a new salient, with Le Mort Homme (Dead Man), dominated by Hill 304 at a range of more than 2500 yards, as the head. The taking of Hill 304, military critics agree, would make Dead Man Hill untenable and force a retreat of the French to the Charny Ridge line, a little more than five miles to the south.

The summit of Hill 304 is now in German hands Berlin claims. Two months ago the loss of the crest of this hill would have thrown Paris into alarm. Now, despite German successes Sunday and Saturday, all France has turned its attention to the region around Soissons, where General Petain has been transferred from Verdun. For some time observers have been expecting a German assault in this sector.

Here the line bends close to Paris and offers the best opportunity for another thrust at the French capital. Putting General Petain in charge of this sector has helped to confirm the opinion that such an attack is in preparation, and that already General Joffre has begun to make his dispositions to counter it.

Additional significance is lent also by the announcement made by the British war office that New Zealand and Australian troops have taken up positions on the west front. Although it has been known for some time that Australian troops were in France, this is the first official news of it that has been permitted.

The latest assaults of the Germans on the Verdun defenses have served to demonstrate the high pitch of efficiency to which the French have brought the use of the machine gun. The French front line trenches are being defended by machine guns with comparatively few men to serve them, and with the addition of new automatic rifles, two of which are equivalent to one machine gun.

The forty-eight hour preliminary bombardment of the Germans is described by witnesses as more severe than anything which hitherto has been experienced, and it is remarked that the Germans were justified in believing no human being could have lived in the zone subjected to this bombardment. French officers state that the losses of the Germans, in proportion to the number engaged, were as great as in any other action of the war.

It is said that a Prussian division (12,000 men), which was engaged on Sunday on the Haumont Wood-Thiaumont Farm-Douaumont Fort line lost more than fifty per cent of its effectives.

## Wrestler Found Dead.

Baltimore, Md., May 10.—J. W. Lanahan, of Petersburg, Va., was found dead in a police station cell here. He was picked up on the street last night, thought to be ill or intoxicated, sent to a hospital and then returned to the police station. Lanahan participated in an amateur wrestling bout. His opponent has been arrested. A coroner's investigation is being made.

## 3000 Italian Officers Lost During War.

Berlin, May 10.—The Italians have lost 3000 officers since the beginning of the war, according to private statistics compiled in Germany. This includes killed, wounded or missing. Of these officers five were generals, sixty-two colonels, 194 majors and 544 captains.

## 14,504 Canadians Land.

Ottawa, May 10.—Four transports which sailed from Canada with 14,504 Canadian soldiers have arrived safely in England, it was officially announced here.

WANTED: girl between ages of 14 and 16 for general housework. Apply 68 E. Middle street.—advertisement

## MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT

Chief of Staff Confering With  
Mexicans at Border.



Photo by American Press Association.

## BOMB PLOTTERS ARE SENT TO JAIL

Fay Gets Eight Years and Two  
Others Smaller Terms.

New York, May 10.—Robert Fay, former lieutenant in the German army, convicted in the federal court of conspiracy to destroy munitions ships of the allies through bomb contrivances, was sentenced to serve eight years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, and Paul Daeche, also convicted, were sentenced to serve four years and two years, respectively, Judge Howe holding that they did not originate the conspiracy and deserved less severe punishment than Fay. The three were also fined \$2 each.

From the bench beside which were heaped bombs, explosives and other exhibits introduced during the trial, Judge Howe said to Fay:

"According to your testimony you committed a grave crime against Germany by deserting your post and country, where you were engaged in lawful warfare, to come here, where you have committed still graver crimes against this nation for the purpose of helping Germany in the war. Altogether too many things have been happening in this country since the war commenced. This court is going to convince you, and thoroughly warn others, that this country is not a proper place in which to carry on the war, and that our laws are still binding, notwithstanding the war in Germany."

Three other defendants are to be tried—Dr. Herbert Klenzie, Engelbert Bronkhorst and Max Breitung.

## KILL EIGHT ARMED MEXICANS

American Posse Reported to Have  
Trapped Part of Raiding Gang.

Marathon, Tex., May 10.—Eight armed Mexicans were killed by an American posse at Rio Grande, a town between Boquillas and San Vincente, according to information brought here by Lloyd Wade and Roy Stillwell, of this city.

Rangers and river guards came upon a band of about a dozen Mexicans, all armed, evidently members of a gang of raiders, who were still on the American side of the Rio Grande. Shots were exchanged. The Mexicans plunged into the river, attempting to escape, but only four of them reached the other side.

## MOVES BRITISH CONSCRIPTION

Asquith Opposes, But Gives Hint of  
Possible Future Extension.

London, May 10.—Sir John Lonsdale in the house of commons moved that the conscription bill apply to Ireland.

Premier Asquith, in hoping that the amendment would not be pressed, stated that once the principle of general conscription was accepted, a new case could be made for an extension to the whole of the United Kingdom. The solicitor general called upon all married Englishmen under the age of forty-one, who are now abroad to return here for military service.

## Denies Mexico Will Resist.

Mexico City, May 10.—Foreign Minister Aguilar, at the foreign office, denied that the constitutionalist government had, as reported, officially declared that measures would be taken to prevent the further crossing of American troops into Mexico as a result of the Glenn Springs raid.

## Bark Sunk; Fourteen Missing.

Brest, France, May 10.—The British four-masted bark Galgate, of Liverpool, was sunk by a submarine Saturday night. Twelve of the crew were picked up by a smack and landed here. One boat, with fourteen men aboard, is missing.

## Youth Killed by Thugs.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 10.—Earl Rhoades, aged twenty, of Steelton, was found unconscious, dying from wounds evidently dealt by thugs.

## What Settled Him.

She—"You'd think he'd cut more ice! He's a Son of the Revolution, and—" He—"I know—but he married a daughter of the revolution."—Judge.

## PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Short Paragraphs of Personal  
News, Telling of Guests in  
Town Homes and those Visiting  
out of Town.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. R. Glen, and Miss Carrie Pitzer left this morning for Wormleysburg, to attend the sessions of the thirty ninth annual convention of the Women's Missionary Association of Pennsylvania Conference, United Brethren church.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yeagly have returned home after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Welty, in Baltimore.

Samuel R. Diehl, of Cashtown, was one of the graduates at the 104th commencement of Princeton Theological Seminary on Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Ziegler, who has been spending some time in Gettysburg, has returned to her home in Bloomington, Ill.

Mrs. Mary Leber, of Baltimore street, has gone to York to spend several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hartman, of Hanover street, are spending several days in Harrisburg.

Mrs. F. M. Kime, of Biglerville, is spending the day in Gettysburg.

Miss Helen Rupp was given a kitchen shower at the St. James parsonage Tuesday evening by the members of the church choir.

Hon. S. McC. Swope has accepted an invitation from the Hanover G. A. R. post to deliver the oration at the memorial exercises, May 30.

Miss Elizabeth Mertz has returned to her home on Chambersburg street after visiting relatives in Wilmington.

Mrs. Leo Miller, of East Middle street, is spending some time with relatives at McSherrystown.

John Becker has returned to his home on Washington street after spending some time at Hagerstown.

Miss Kate Briel has returned to her home here after a visit in Williamsport and Philadelphia.

## TOBACCO FOR SOLDIERS

More Than a Million Pounds Stripped  
by Company in York.

More than one million pounds of tobacco have been stripped by the W. B. Hostetter company, of York, to supply the soldiers in the trenches of Europe. Both the armies of the allies and Germany are receiving the tobacco which is made into cigars in the trench workshops. The company has a large quantity of tobacco on hand which is being worked up and expects to receive an additional shipment of more than a million pounds to be stripped.

The tobacco is being stripped by about 125 families. Members of the family receive the tobacco at the warehouse and, after stripping, return it to the shop. A force of colored help has been placed at work in the warehouse and additional workers are being added every day. The war, it is said, has hindered tobacco buyers from securing the quantity needed to supply the present demand.

## GET NEW PRINCIPAL

New Oxford Man Succeeds Haar in  
West York.

Raymond Sherk, of New Oxford, was elected supervisory principal of the public schools of West York borough and principal of the West York High school at a meeting of the borough board of school directors. Mr. Sherk, who is a graduate of Gettysburg College, is at present principal of the high school at Mercersburg. His salary was fixed at \$1,000 a year.

Prof. N. H. Haar, formerly of Abbottstown, who occupied the position during the past seven years, was not a candidate for re-election, having several other offers under consideration. The high school course in West York was instituted during the first year of his incumbency. During Prof. Haar's term of service, 54 students have been graduated from the West End school. Fifty per cent of these graduates have become enrolled as students at higher educational institutions.

## AMATEUR GAME

The Rose Buds defeated the Little Rocks in a game of base ball Tuesday afternoon, score 12-9. Batteries: Leech, Sheely and McKenrick; Plank and Steinour.

## CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Ella Harrigan and family wish to thank all their friends for their kindness during the illness and death of the husband and father, John L. Harrigan.

—advertisement

WANTED: middle aged woman wants work in family in town or country. Can give reference. Will work for reasonable wages. Call or write Carrie Water, R. 4, Gettysburg, near Knoxlyn Mills.—advertisement



## REVOLT IN IRELAND TO CRISIS IN

Facts About Sinn Fein Movement, to Which Is Attributed the Uprising That Resulted So Seriously.

## MAY YET LEAD ENGLAND'S HISTORY

Speedy Trial and Execution of Leaders Caused Both Fraise and Criticism of the British Officials.

THE attempt of Sir Roger Casement to land arms and start a revolt in Ireland, his failure and subsequent arrest; the revolt led by Peter H. Pearse, who was provisional president of Ireland for a day, Thomas J. Clark, a signer of the proclamation of the "Irish republic," and others and the hasty execution of the leaders have drawn the attention of the entire world to Ireland. This, on what seems to be the eve of the adoption of a conscription bill in all England and Ireland, may lead to many changes in the British cabinet.

The revolt is the outcome of the Sinn Fein movement which started about fifteen years ago. All of the leaders in the uprising were active members of this movement, which has for its object the realization of the century old dreams of a republican form of government for Ireland, entirely free of British domination.

Peter H. Pearse, who was executed in the Tower of London, was one of the best known of the Irish scholars. He was comparatively a young man, not thirty-five, and unmarried.

Until the revolt started he was head master of St. Enda's school in Rathfarnham, near Dublin, an institution that aimed to teach Irish boys the Gaelic language and history and so preserve the Irish national spirit against English inroads.

Pearse was described as above all an enthusiast, poetical and idealistic and a quiet, gentle man with a high sense



SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

of justice and a hatred of oppression. He entered active life as a barrister, soon becoming a leader in the Gaelic league and editor of its journal, the *Morru of Light*. He had written many Irish plays and essays.

James Connolly, the "commandant general of the Irish republican army" and also vice president of the republic, spent some time in the United States and was active in Socialist propaganda.

About eight years ago he returned to Ireland to organize a labor movement. He took charge of Liberty hall, the Sinn Fein headquarters, which were demolished in the Dublin insurrection, during the absence of James Larkin in this country. He was editor of the *Irish Worker*, which was suppressed. He was a Catholic and north of Ireland man.

### MacDonagh a Soldier.

Thomas MacDonagh, also reported shot by the British authorities, was the military organizer of the Irish volunteers. He was a student of tactics and strategy and planned many of the details of the revolutionists' attempt to conquer Dublin. He occupied a position similar to that of adjutant general of the volunteers and was a member of the general staff.

With his military bent he combined a strain of studiosity and was one of the Irish intellectuals who took so large a part in the revolt. He was a master of arts and was professor of French and English in St. Enda's, the school of which Peter Pearse was head master. He wrote several essays and plays in Gaelic.

The schoolmaster-soldier was only thirty-two years old and had spent much time in studying works on military matters and familiarizing himself with the great military campaigns of history. He was a particularly close student and admirer of Napoleon.

The organization in 1913 of the Irish volunteers gave MacDonagh his opportunity, and after much work in putting them on a stable footing he was made commandant of the Dublin district. Later he got an even higher command and had a large part in planning the tactical moves the rebels made when first they seized the post office, the Four Courts and other points in Dublin.

For MacDonagh and Joseph Plunkett, who with Edward Conant have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, the sentence is almost the same as a death sentence, according to their friends. MacDonagh and Plunkett both are in feeble health and will

have difficulty in standing three years' confinement.

MacDonagh is a cripple as a result of a beating the police administered to him when he created a disturbance in 1911 at the time of a visit of the king to Dublin. He got out of jail only a short time ago, where he had been sent for three months for making an anti-conscription speech to an audience of Irishmen in Galway.

He has been for a long time active in Irish politics and always on the anti-English side. He has been an organizer for the Sinn Fein and was business manager of Irish Freedom until its suppression a year ago.

Conant was another of the student rebels and wrote essays and short stories in Gaelic. He was a member of the executive committee of the Gaelic league.

The Sinn Fein (pronounced shin fane) movement is the most singular



PETER H. PEARSE.

of all the many strange agitations in all Irish history and a most compact and effective expression of all the natives that have been engaged in the regeneration of Ireland. Its purpose is moral and economic as well as political. It undertook at its birth an attempt to secure self government for Ireland by demonstrating that the people deserve it and that they are competent to administer their own affairs. Its leaders have attempted the prodigious task of rescuing Irish politics from mobs and demagogues and fanatical agitators and placing them in the hands of practical, honest, able and patriotic men. Sinn Fein combines politics with morals and is endeavoring to promote temperance, sobriety, commerce, education, literature, industry and economy. It seeks to develop the native instincts and genius of the people and to stimulate their patriotism by reviving the Gaelic language, arts and sports and intensify in that manner the self respect and the ambition and patriotism of the race.

At the same time it is organizing movements for promoting Irish industries, for teaching agriculture and encouraging trades in order to increase the prosperity of the people and make them more independent.

The motto "Sinn Fein" signifies "ourselves alone" and expresses in two words the basis and the character of the program. It is described by a recent writer as "a movement broader, grander and more revolutionary than any Ireland has ever known—a movement of national resurrection, national self realization and national self dependence."

The first objects were, not to usurp authority, but it was proposed that the parliamentary council of 200 representatives should lay down a policy and enact laws which will be accepted by every county and municipal council, by all local authorities and by the people at large. It was proposed to ignore England entirely, to boycott her and to peacefully assume the administration of Irish affairs.

Ireland would have thus been brought under the control of her own leaders, and the various counties and municipalities would be linked together by common consent under the direction of a single authority to work out a definite and concerted policy. The county councils have power to levy taxes and furnish the funds for maintaining the governments. There is a department of agriculture and technical instruction administered by county and borough delegates. A complete system of local government now exists, whose officials could be guided by and enforce the resolutions of a council of 200 without the use of violence or exposing themselves to the charge of treason.

It was proposed that no Irishman shall enlist in the army or navy. It was proposed that no Irishman shall buy or use British goods. It was proposed to establish a national bank.

It was proposed to ignore the British courts and establish a national Irish judiciary, which will take juris-

diction of everything except criminal offenses and furnish the natives tribunals in which they can adjudicate their differences by common consent without recognizing British authority.

Every Irishman was to pledge himself not to accept any post of honor or duty from the British crown, but at the same time abstain from violence or the infraction of the British laws.

A rather amusing and impracticable reform was to induce all Irishmen not to smoke tobacco or drink wine or other spirits that have paid duty to the British treasury and in that way to reduce the revenues of the British government. The Sinn Feiners were probably the only party that ever started a temperance and anti-tobacco crusade from political rather than moral or sanitary reasons.

The duty of every schoolteacher is to impress upon the minds of all children the advantage of carrying out the policy of the Sinn Fein, of learning the Irish language, of encouraging and assisting Irish industries, to make Ireland more Irish, more prosperous, more exclusive, more self reliant and more independent and to ignore peace fully but completely everything that is English.

### Arrest of Sullivan.

James Mark Sullivan, the former American diplomat who was arrested in connection with the uprising, became most widely known in this country during the investigation of his career from 1913 to 1915 as minister to Santo Domingo, an investigation which resulted in his resignation after an unfavorable report on his conduct had been made by Senator Phelan, who conducted the investigation.

The most serious charges were allegations that he sacrificed the interests of the island to work in the interests of the Banco Nacional financiers, seeking control of contracts, concessions and deposits, with exploitation and development schemes amounting to more than \$100,000,000. No direct proof was brought to support these charges, but the testimony at the hearing resulted in a verdict that Sullivan was "unfit." One of the details of the testimony



Photo by Associated Press Association.

JAMES MARK SULLIVAN.

was that Sullivan in his under-shirt met visiting diplomats and that, at the instance of William J. Bryan, then secretary of state, he made various appointments. Creditors testified to the minister's unpaid personal debts.

Sullivan was born at Killarney, Ireland, on Jan. 6, 1873, came to this country when a boy and was brought up in Brooklyn. He was later a press agent for prizefights at Waterbury, Conn., and an associate there of Baldy Jack Rose, one of those who conspired to murder Herman Rosenthal and escaped by turning state's evidence. Later Sullivan went to Yale university and started to practice law in Connecticut, subsequently removing to New York city, where he was counsel for Rose after the Rosenthal murder.

Sullivan's appointment to the Santo Domingo post was brought about by Secretary Bryan, who in a letter described Sullivan as a "strong, courageous, reliable fellow."

In the spring of 1915, when he resigned, Sullivan left Santo Domingo for Ireland.

Irish-American adherents of the cause lost in Dublin are inclined to view the arrest of Sullivan as a blunder on the part of England. Not one man who was at all familiar with the affairs of Irish patriots or who knew anything about Mr. Sullivan would admit that he was ever in any league or society which contemplated actually working to free Ireland. Joseph W. Gavan, a New York lawyer, who has been for many years identified with various radical Irish-American organizations, said:

"Sullivan has never in his whole life been identified with any Irish-American movement looking toward the liberation of Ireland from British misrule. Were Irish-Americans disposed to violate this country's neutrality which they are not, they would not have selected James Mark Sullivan for any mission that might give the British government an opportunity to complain to the United States. England has been woefully misled by John Redmond, whom we regard here as a Benedict Arnold."

### Handcuffs Are Inevitable.

Kent county (Mich.) sheriff has a scheme for eliminating the use of handcuffs in conducting prisoners through the streets. A suit case containing bricks is handcuffed to the prisoner, and the coat sleeve conceals a shackle. A deputy in plain clothes accompanies the arrested man, and the progress down the streets attracts no unusual attention.

### New Artificial Rubber.

Artificial rubber has been made from Russian crude petroleum, which contains chemical elements similar to those in California oil.

## LETTERS FROM COUNTY TOWNS

Correspondents Send in Items of Personal and General Interest in their Communities. Short Paragraphs.

### BONNEAUVILLE

Bonneauville—Misses Mabel Eckenrode and Esther Spalding, of Littlestown, were week-end visitors at the home of Miss Annie Staub.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Staub, daughters, Annie and Ella, and son, Earl, of New Oxford, motored to the home of their son, Fabian Staub, and family.

Miss Annie Gebhart, of Hanover, Miss Catherine Wagaman, of McSherrystown, spent Sunday at the home of Harry Gebhart and family.

William P. Smith and family spent Saturday evening in Gettysburg.

Miss Catherine Staub returned to Baltimore Saturday after spending several weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Staub.

Guy Miller spent Saturday evening in Hanover.

A. L. Wagaman and son, Bernard, and E. A. Melhorn were New Oxford visitors on Saturday.

Augustine Hawn and family spent Sunday at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Staub returned home Sunday after spending several weeks in Baltimore among relatives.

Mrs. John H. Miller was a Gettysburg visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Golden spent Sunday at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McSherry.

James Lane, of Two Taverns, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Jacob Wolford.

William Day, a student at Gettysburg Theological Seminary, was an over-Sunday visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shanbrook.

Miss Mary Miller, of Baltimore, spent some time at the home of Miss Mary and Harry Sneeringer.

A. L. Wagaman, of Square Corner, has purchased an Overland touring car.

Mrs. Harry Melhorn, of New Oxford, who is ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Miller, is much improved.

Crist Gebhart, who is suffering from complication of diseases, is able to be around again.

### ARENDSVILLE

Arendtsville—Messrs. Harry H. Warren and son, and Calvin G. Taylor are doing a thriving business in their automobile garages in this place.

Miss Dora Bare, of Aspers, is here to assist her aunt, Mrs. David Thomas, who had her left arm fractured several days ago.

Mrs. J. Murray Smiley, with her four children, of Chambersburg, who spent a week here in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Minter, has gone to Philadelphia where her husband is employed in the printing business, and they will make their future home there.

Messrs. Edwin Schlosser, John Rice, George Raffensperger and Frank Culp Jr., have gone to South Bethlehem where they expect to get employment.

The fruit trees of all kinds are very full of blossom. The apple trees have the appearance of snow-bell bushes.

### COMING TREAT

Famous Organist and Composer will be here on Friday.

The visit of England's great organist, Gatty Sellers, to the Methodist church, Friday evening, is arousing wide-spread interest.

Gatty Sellers, the great English organist-composer, was born in 1877 and received his training at Peterborough Cathedral, and from a well-known professor of the Royal Academy of Music, London. It was through being heard in Switzerland, however, that he obtained his first engagement at the Queen's Hall, London, concert. His after appearances in Europe were with Albani, Busoni, Marchesi, and in the same series of concerts as Paderewski, Kubelik and Dr. Hans Richter, etc. Well known as a composer, one of his compositions was selected as a test piece at the National Band Contest, at Crystal Palace, for performance by the massed bands of 3,000 performers. His program is the most unique in the annals of musical history of America.—advertisement

### Proper Eating Habits.

One should not eat when tired, and eat lightly if suffering from any great emotion. Eat slowly always, and rest for half an hour after each meal. A woman who eats quickly or who hurries to pleasure or work immediately after a meal will almost invariably suffer from indigestion and red features sooner or later.

### Labor That Gets Results.

It is not the hardest but the best directed labor that accomplishes the big results.

### BURNS FATAL

Prominent York County Farmer Dies after Lingering Four Days.

From burns sustained four days ago, while attempting to pour kerosene on a coal fire, which caused an explosion, William A. Weber, a prominent retired farmer of Railroad, York county, died on Tuesday. Weber was conscious up until his death and suffered much pain. Physicians were in constant attendance.

The explosion occurred last Friday morning about 9 o'clock when Mr. Weber poured some kerosene on a coal fire. At the time it was believed his injuries would prove fatal. At the time of the accident two of his daughter's children were in the kitchen. They were rushed to safety by their mother, Mrs. William Kreamer.

The funeral will be held at the Weber residence, Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services will be conducted in the Reformed church at Shrewsbury by the pastor, Rev. A. H. Herbst. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery.

### SHULTZ—ELTZ

Wedding Ceremony Performed at Conewago Chapel.

Francis Shultz and Miss Mary Eltz were married Tuesday morning at Conewago Chapel by Rev. Father Charles Koch.

### (Medical Advertising)

### INFLUENCE OF WOMEN

"Women are a wonderful influence in the lives of most great men," says the Washington Post, and upon women rests the responsibility for family health. To her they look for help in times of sickness, and the attention of every wife and mother in this vicinity is called to the rare combination of the three oldest tonics known, which Druggist C. Wm. Beales, Prop. of the People's Drug Store, guarantees in Vinol—iron for the blood, beef peptone for strength, and the body-building, medicinal properties of cod livers. It will pay overworked, weak, run-down people, delicate children and feeble old people to try it.

## CORONA DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD

1 pound to 50 gallons water leaves no sediment.

For Sale

Bigham's Hardware Store,

Both 'phones

BIGLERVILLE, PA.



Here's The  
Underwear  
You Want, It's

**Maline**

Gauze Vests and Union Suits  
with

**Staup**

Shoulder Straps  
The Coolest, Most  
Durable Underwear Made.  
Womens and Childrens' Sizes  
Vests 10¢, 15¢, 25¢ and up  
Union Suits 25¢, 50¢ and up  
Buy It At

DOUGHERTY & HARTLEY'S

# BASE BALL

Opening Game  
OF

Blue Ridge League

**Hanover**

V S.

**Gettysburg**

Nixon Field Gettysburg

**Friday, May 12th.**

Game Called at 3:30 P. M.

Don't miss the Big Parade before the game. Band of music will be on the Grounds to enliven the occasion.

Come, help the team get a good start towards the 1916 Pennant.

**Everybody out and Root**

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

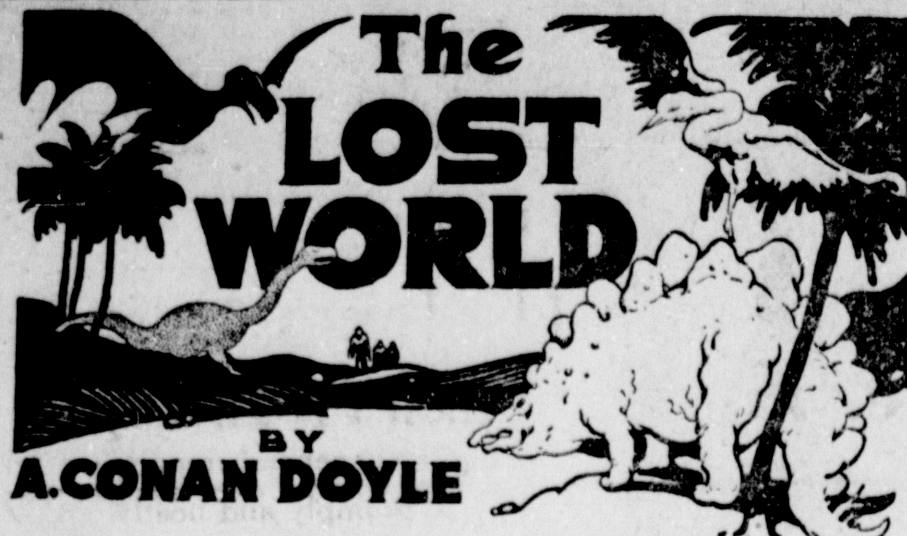
### If It's the Right Kind.

The consciousness that one cannot live on earth forever should not prevent him from enjoying the show while it lasts.—Exchange.

### Daily Thought.

A life of pleasure cannot support itself so long as one of business, but is much more subject to satiety and disgust.—Hume.





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## CHAPTER VII.

"Tomorrow We Disappear Into the Unknown."

I WILL not bore those whom this narrative may reach by an account of our luxurious voyage upon the ocean liner, nor will I tell of our week's stay at Para (save that I should wish to acknowledge the great kindness of the company in helping us to get together our equipment). I will also allude very briefly to our river journey up a wide, slow moving, clay tinted stream in a steamer which was little smaller than that which had carried us across the Atlantic. Eventually we found ourselves through the narrow of Obidos and reached the town of Manaus. Here we were rescued from the limited attractions of the local inn by Mr. Shortman, the representative of the British and Brazilian Trading Company. In his hospital Fazenda we spent our time until the day when we were empowered to open the letter of instructions given to us by Professor Challenger. Before I reach the surprising events of that date I should desire to give a clearer sketch of my comrades in this enterprise and of the associates whom we had already gathered together in South America. I speak freely, and I leave the use of my material to your own discretion. Mr. McArde, since it is through your hands that this report must pass before it reaches the world.

The scientific attainments of Professor Summerlee are too well known for me to trouble to recapitulate them. He is better equipped for a rough expedition of this sort than one would imagine at first sight. His tall, gaunt, stringy figure is insensible to fatigue and his dry, half sarcastic and often wholly unsympathetic, humor is unflinched by any chain in his surroundings. Though in his sixty-sixth year, I have never heard him express any dissatisfaction at the occasional hardships which we have had to encounter. I had regarded his presence as an encumbrance to the expedition; but, as a matter of fact, I am now well convinced that his power of endurance is as great as my own. In temper he is naturally acid and skeptical.

Lord John Roxton has some points in common with Professor Summerlee and others in which they are the very antithesis to each other. He is twenty years younger, but has something of the same spare, scraggy physique. As to his appearance, I have, as I recollect, described it in that portion of my narrative which I have left behind me in London. He is exceedingly neat and prim in his ways, dresses always with great care in white drill suits and high brown mosquito boots and shaves at least once a day. Like most men of action, he is laconic in speech and sinks readily into his own thoughts, but he is always quick to answer a question or join in a conversation, talking in a queer, jerky, half humorous fashion. His knowledge of the world, and very especially of South America, is surprising, and he has a whole hearted belief in the possibilities of our journey which is not dashed by the sneers of Professor Summerlee. He has a gentle voice and a quiet manner, but behind his twinkling blue eyes there lurks a capacity for furious wrath and implacable resolution, the more dangerous because they are held in leash.

So much for the moment for my two white companions, whose characters and limitations will be further exposed, as surely as my own, as this narrative proceeds. But already we have enrolled certain retainers who may play no small part in what is to come. The first is a gigantic negro named Zambou, who is a black Hercules, as willing as any horse and about as intelligent. Him we enlisted at Para on the recommendation of the steamship company, on whose vessels he had learned to speak a halting English.

It was at Para also that we engaged Gomez and Manuel, two half breeds from up the river, just come down with a cargo of redwood. They were swarthy fellows, bearded and fierce, as active and wiry as panthers. Both of them had spent their lives in those upper waters of the Amazon which we were about to explore, and it was this recommendation which had caused Lord John to engage them. One of them, Gomez, had the further advantage that he could speak excellent English. These men were willing to act as our personal servants, to cook, to row or to make themselves useful in any way at a payment of \$15 a month. Besides these, we had engaged three Mojo Indians from Bolivia, who are the most skillful at fishing and boat work of all the river tribes. The chief of these we called Mojo, after his tribe, and the others are known as Jose and Fernando. Three white men, then, two half breeds, one negro and three Indians made up the personnel of the little expedition which lay waiting for our instructions at Manaus before starting upon its singular quest.

At last, after a weary week, the day had come and the hour. I ask you to picture the shaded sitting room of the Fazenda St. Ignacio, two miles inland from the town of Manaus. Outside lay

the yellow, brassy glare of the sunshine, with the shadows of the palm trees as black and definite as the trees themselves. The air was calm, full of the eternal hum of insects, a tropical chorus of many octaves, from the deep drone of the bee to the high, keen pipe of the mosquito. Beyond the veranda was a small cleared garden, bounded with cactus hedges, and adorned with clumps of flowering shrubs, round which the great blue butterflies and the tiny humming birds fluttered and darted in crescents of sparkling light. Within we were seated round the cane table, on which lay a sealed envelope. Inscribed upon it in the jagged handwriting of Professor Challenger were the words:

Instructions to Lord John Roxton and party. To be opened at Manaus upon July 15, at 12 o'clock precisely.

Lord John had placed his watch upon the table beside him.

"We have seven more minutes," said he. "The old dear is very precise."

Professor Summerlee gave an acid smile as he picked up the envelope in his gaunt hand.

"What can it possibly matter whether we open it now or in seven minutes?" said he. "It is all part and parcel of the same system of quackery and nonsense for which I regret to say that the writer is notorious."

"Oh, come! We must play the game according to rules," said Lord John. "It's old man Challenger's show, and we are here by his good will, so it would be quite bad form if we didn't follow his instructions to the letter."

"A pretty business it is!" cried the professor bitterly. "It struck me as preposterous in London, but I'm bound to say that it seems even more so upon closer acquaintance. I don't know what is inside this envelope; but, unless it is something pretty definite, I shall be much tempted to take the next down river boat and catch the Bolivia at Para. After all, I have some more responsible work in the world than to run about deciphering the assertions of a lunatic. Now, Roxton, surely it is time."

"Time it is," said Lord John. "You can blow the whistle." He took up the envelope and cut it with his pen-knife. From it he drew a folded sheet of paper. This he carefully opened out and flattened on the table. It was a blank sheet. He turned it over. Again it was blank. We looked at each other in a bewildered silence which was broken by a discordant burst of derisive laughter from Professor Summerlee.

"It is an open admission!" he cried. "What more do you want? The fellow is a self confessed humbug. We have only to return home and report him as the brazen impostor that he is."

"May I come in?" boomed a voice from the veranda.

The shadow of a squat figure had stolen across the patch of sunlight that lay on the veranda. That voice, that monstrous breadth of shoulder! We sprang to our feet, with a gasp of astonishment as Challenger, in a round, boyish straw hat with a colored ribbon—Challenger, with his hands in his jacket pockets and his canvas shoes daintily pointing as he walked—appeared in the open space before us. He threw back his head, and there he stood in golden glow with all his native insolence of drooping eyelids and intolerant eyes.

"I fear," said he, taking out his watch, "that I am a few minutes too late. When I gave you this envelope I must confess that I had never intended that you should open it, for it had been my fixed intention to be with you before the hour. The unfortunate delay can be apportioned between a blundering pilot and an intrusive sand-bank. I fear that it has given my colleague, Professor Summerlee, occasion to blaspheme. You need no chart of directions now, since you will have the

his old Assyrian luxuriance of beard all his native insolence of drooping eyelids and intolerant eyes.

"May I come in?" boomed a voice from the veranda.

inestimable advantage of my own guidance. From the first I had determined that I would myself preside over your investigation. The most elaborate charts would, as you will readily admit, be a poor substitute for my own intelligence and advice. As to the small ruse which I played upon you in the matter of the envelope, it is clear that had I told you all my intentions I should have been forced to resist an unwelcome pressure to travel out with you."

It was Aug. 2 when we snapped our last link with the outer world by bidding farewell to the Esmeralda, a steam launch which Lord John Roxton chartered to take us up the river. Since then four days have passed, during which we have engaged two large canoes from the Indians, made of so light a material (skins over a bamboo framework) that we should be able to carry them around any obstacle. These we loaded with all our effects and have engaged two additional Indians to help us in the navigation. I understand that they are the very two—Ataca and Ipetu by name—who accompanied Professor Challenger upon his previous journey. They appeared to be terrified at the prospect of repeating it, but the chief has patriarchal powers in these countries, and if the bargain is good in his eyes the clansman has little choice in the matter.

So tomorrow we disappear into the unknown. This account I am transmitting down the river by canoe, and it may be our last word to those who are interested in our fate. I have, according to our arrangement, addressed it to you, my dear Mr. McArde, and I leave it to your discretion to delete, alter or do what you like with it. From the assurance of Professor Challenger's manner and in spite of the continued skepticism of Professor Summerlee I have no doubt that our leader will make good his statement and that we are really on the eve of some most remarkable experiences.

When I wrote last we were about to leave the Indian village where we had been deposited by the Esmeralda. I have to begin my report by bad news for the first serious personal trouble to pass over the incessant bickerings between the professors occurred this evening and might have had a tragic ending. I have spoken of our English speaking half breed Gomez—a fine worker and a willing fellow, but afflicted, I fancy, with the vice of curiosity which is common enough among such men. On the last evening he seems to have hid himself near the hut in which we were discussing our plans, and being observed by our huge negro Zambou who is as faithful as a dog and has the hatred which all his race bear to the half breeds, he was dragged out and carried into our presence. Gomez, whipped out his knife, however, and for the huge strength of his captor which enabled him to disarm him with one hand, he would certainly have stabbed him. The matter has ended in a reprimand, the opponents have been compelled to shake hands, and there is every hope that all will be well.

For two days we made our way up a good sized river, some hundreds of yards broad and deep. In color, but transparent, so that one could usually see the bottom. The affluents of the Amazon are, half of them, of this nature, while the other half are whitish and opaque, the difference depending upon the class of country through which they have flowed. The dark indicates vegetable decay, while the others point to clayey soil. Twice we came across rapids and in each case made a portage of half a mile or so to avoid them. The woods on either side were primeval, which are more easily penetrated than woods of the second growth, and we had no great difficulty in carrying our canoes through them. How shall I ever forget the solemn mystery of the height of the trees and the thickness of the boles exceeded anything which I in my town bred life could have imagined, shooting upward in magnificent columns until, at an enormous distance above our heads, we could dimly discern the spot where they threw out their side branches into Gothic upward curves which coalesced to form one great matted roof of verdure, through which only an occasional golden ray of sunshine shot downward to trace a thin dazzling line of light amid the majestic obscurity. As we walked noiselessly amid the thick, soft carpet of decaying vegetation the husk fell upon our souls which comes upon us in the twilight of the abbey, an even Professor Challenger's full chested notes sank into a whisper. Alone I should have been ignorant of the names of these giant growth, but on men of science pointed out the cedars the great silk cotton trees and the red wood trees, with all that profusion of various plants which has made this continent the chief supplier to the human race of those gifts of nature which depend upon the vegetable world, while it is the most backward in those products which come from animal life.

(Continued To-Morrow)

## Don't Worry.

The man who is always behind in his work and frets and worries because he has so much to do, is working without a system. No use trying to do more than one thing at a time and if one will adhere to this rule and have a time for doing everything day after day and month after month, the kinks will soon straighten out and he can do his work easily and without friction.

## Odd Marriage.

Two motion picture players, recently married at Texarkana, which is on the state line between Arkansas and Texas, stood one in one state and one in the other while the ceremony was going on, a harmless little publicity scheme which cost them nothing but the price of an extra license, it being necessary to have both Texas and Arkansas sanction for the nuptial.

## BRITISH FAILURE AT KUT COMPLETE

Surrender of Townshend Caused Little Surprise, However.

LOST OVER 10,000 MEN.

Relief Expedition Only Twenty Miles Away, Unable to Break Through Turkish Positions and Supply Besieged Army With Food or Ammunition—Climate Against Invaders.

Another phase of the ill fated British campaign in Mesopotamia closed with the surrender of General Townshend and the garrison at Kut-el-Amara, about 130 miles below Baghdad. Some 10,000 men in all laid down their arms to the Turks.

The surrender of General Townshend is one of the few instances of the war in which an entire fighting unit of important numbers has laid down its arms. It is one of the largest bodies of troops of the entente allies which have surrendered and larger than any other captured French or British force.

The eventual surrender of General Townshend had been expected since the failure of the forces under Lieutenant General Goring and General Keary to break through the Turkish position at Samarra, just below Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris river, and the unsuccessful attempt to send the blocked army provisions by steamers. It had been tough and go with the small British force for many days.

Up to the last General Townshend kept alive the hope that he would be relieved. King George sent a message of encouragement to him a month ago, and in a later message the general said he expected to be relieved shortly. He declared he would hold out to the limit of endurance, but the recent reverses suffered by the army which was attempting to rescue him apparently made the situation a hopeless one. One of General Townshend's messages a few weeks ago said all was well and that most wanted were needed for phonographs.

## Difficult Undertaking.

The Mesopotamian campaign has been one of the most difficult the British army has undertaken during the war. The torrid climate and lack of fresh water, together with the difficulties of transport, made great odds on the endurance of the troops. Moreover, the positions held by the Turks below Kut-el-Amara, entrenched and strongly fortified, were very formidable. The original expedition was composed in part of Indian troops, but the relief force for the most part was made up of men from England and the colonies. The forces, which attempted to relieve General Townshend met with almost continual misfortunes. On several occasions just when it was believed they were on the point of success rising waters made further progress impossible. After penetrating Turkish positions they were compelled to retire or remain stationary owing to the impossibility of attacking the position at Samarra, which was surrounded by water. The British troops did actually attack the prepared position there after wading through mud and water waist deep, but only to find when they did meet with some success that a failure at some other point made their sacrifice futile.

The British public never lost faith in General Townshend, and even now that he has been forced to capitulate after destroying everything at Kut-el-Amara that might be valuable to the Turks, they look back upon his campaign as a brilliant one.

The British Mesopotamian campaign, waged along the Tigris from the Persian gulf northward almost to the gates of Baghdad, had as its chief aim the capture of that ancient city. To divert Turkish forces from Gallipoli was another object. When almost at the point of achieving its main object late last year the effort broke down at Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from Baghdad, when the Turks, alarmed for the safety of the town of famed memory, rushed up reinforcements, inflicted a defeat upon the British and compelled their retreat 110 miles down the Tigris to Kut-el-Amara, where the Turks soon had them securely bottled up.

General Townshend held out for 143 days, his supplies steadily growing lower as he waited the relief army.

## BUY MOTOR SUPPLY TRAIN.

Fifty-four Trucks to Be Part of Army Invading Mexico.

The expeditionary force into Mexico is to be equipped with a complete motor supply train, an innovation in the United States army. Motor transportation of supplies was deemed necessary by General Funston, for after the expedition gets well on its way it probably will get far from any railroad. The war department at Washington authorized the purchase of fifty-four trucks to be organized into a supply train.

The train will be divided into two companies, each with twenty-seven trucks. One company will be equipped with four wheel drive cars, and the other with faster and lighter machines. For the present the train will be manned with civilians.

The motor train carrying supplies will have an important bearing on the expedition's success, General Funston says.

## Often?

After sixty it is useless for a man to try to look young. He only succeeds in making himself look foolish.—Nebraska State Journal.



## Prince Albert gives smokers such delight, because

—its flavor is so different and so delightfully good;  
—it can't bite your tongue;  
—it can't parch your throat;  
—you can smoke it as long and as hard as you like without any comeback, but real tobacco happiness!

On the reverse side of every Prince Albert package you will read:

"PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30th, 1907"

That means to you a lot of tobacco enjoyment. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

PRINCE ALBERT

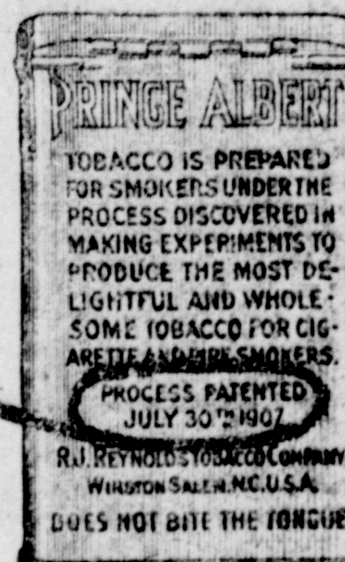
the national joy smoke

in goodness and in pipe satisfaction is all we or its enthusiastic friends ever claimed for it!

It answers every smoke desire you or any other man ever had! It is so cool and fragrant and appealing to your smoke appetite that you will get chummy with it in a mighty short time!

Will you invest 5c or 10c to prove out our say-so on the national joy smoke?

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.



This is the reverse side of the Prince Albert tin. Read this "Patented Process" message to you and realize what it means in making Prince Albert so much to your liking.

## GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr., Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

Wheat	.....	\$1.12
Oats	.....	.45
Rye	.....	.30
Ear Corn	.....	.70

Per 100

Shomaker Stock Food	.....	\$1.50
Green Cross Horse Chop Feed	.....	\$1.66
White Middlings	.....	\$1.65
Cottonseed Meal	.....	\$39 per Ton
Coarse Spring Bran	.....	\$1.25
Hand Packed Bran	.....	\$1.40
Corn and Oats Chop	.....	\$1.50
Red Middlings	.....	\$1.50
Baled Straw	.....	.65
Timothy Hay	.....	\$1.10
Plaster	.....	\$1.35
Cement	.....	\$1.50 per bbl.

Per bbl.

Flour per bbl.	.....	\$5.30
Western Flour	.....	\$7.25

Per Bu.

Wheat	.....	\$1.25
Ear Corn	.....	.80
Shelled Corn	.....	.35
Western Oats	.....	.55
Home Oats	.....	.50
New Oxford Dairy Feed	.....	\$1.45
Badger Dairy feed	.....	

## AGENTS WANTED to solicit orders for Men's Clothes from

Factory direct to wearer at wholesale prices.

REFERENCE REQUIRED.

P. O. BOX 522, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Tractor Demonstration THURSDAY, MAY 11th.

9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

We have bought a light Tractor for farm and orchard use and are giving it a thorough try-out.

Factory representatives will be present on the above date, to demonstrate and explain the working of this machine. Telephone or write for further information.

Farmers and fruit growers are cordially invited to be present.

Tyson : Brothers : Incorporated  
FLORA DALE, ADAMS CO., PA.

## Putting the "Win" in Window

A show window in itself is one arm of business getting.

Newspaper advertising is the strong, powerful body.

When the two are linked together they make a business team with a punch.

Merchants frequently effect this combination by linking their windows with the manufacturer's newspaper advertising.

They put the goods in the window at the time the manufacturer's newspaper advertising is running and thus bring business to their stores.

This is literally putting the "win" in window.



## U. S. MAY PROBE COAL PRICES

Attorney General Suggests an Investigation.

### GREGORY CITES PRETEXTS

Anthracite Operators Announce Increased Cost for All Sizes as Government Threatens Action.

Washington, May 10.—The federal trade commission announced that if there was any further advance in the price of anthracite coal the commission would take up with the department of justice the question of an investigation of the anthracite industry. The department had suggested the inquiry if prices are raised following the wage advance just given to anthracite workers.

The commission made public in connection with its announcement a letter replying to the department's suggestion for an investigation. This suggestion, signed by Attorney General Gregory, called attention to price advances that have followed other wage advances in the past, and said:

"In view of these facts I take the liberty of suggesting that if the advance in wages just agreed on shall be followed, as in the past, by an increase in the price of coal to the consumers, the federal trade commission, under authority of section six of the act creating it, institute a searching investigation into the operations and accounts of the great producing companies for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts upon which such increase in price may be based, including the relation between any increase in the cost of production due to advance of wages and the increase of profits caused by the increase in price."

The trade commission replied: "If the situation should develop as you suggest, the commission will be glad to take the matter up with you further, with a view to making such investigation as public interest may require."

It has been stated in the public press, with apparent authority, the attorney general wrote the commission, "that having agreed to an advance in wages, the railroad coal companies will now use that as an excuse for materially increasing the price of anthracite coal to the consumers."

"It has been brought out in various proceedings against the anthracite roads that on similar occasions in the past when wages have been advanced the railroad coal companies, on the pretext of increasing prices for the purpose of meeting the increased cost of production resulting from higher wages, have been much greater increases than were necessary for that purpose."

### Operators Announce Advance.

New York, May 10.—Coinciding with the announcement by the federal trade commission that if there was any further advance in the price of hard coal that the commission would take up with the department of justice the question of an investigation of the anthracite industry, operators announced increases in all sizes.

The operators' circular of June 1 prices shows advances at tidewater, New York, of fifteen cents a ton for egg coal, twenty cents for chestnut, twenty cents for buckwheat, No. 1; forty cents for stove and fifty cents for pea.

The schedule follows: Broken coal, \$1.95; egg, \$5.95; stove, \$5.30; chestnut, \$5.35; pea, \$3.65; buckwheat, No. 1, \$2.95; boiler, \$2.25.

Ten cents a ton will be added to prices of egg, stove, chestnut and pea coals on June 1, July 1, August 1 and September 1, making the winter schedule as follows: Egg, \$5.45; stove, \$5.70; chestnut, \$5.75; pea, \$4.05.

### MARYLAND G. O. P. ELECT

General Agnus Among Delegates Chosen for Convention.

Baltimore, Md., May 10.—The Goldsborough forces were put to rout in the Republican state convention when the France-Stone-Jackson-Weller forces, after throwing down the gauntlet, elected their delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention by an overwhelming majority.

The delegates-at-large named are: Walter B. Miller, of Wicomico county; General Felix Agnus, of Baltimore; Dr. J. McPherson Scott, of Hagerstown; and Ovington E. Weller, of Baltimore.

### Stabs Companion to Death.

Mahoney City, Pa., May 10.—Angered when refused a chew of tobacco, John Howmany, a tramp, is alleged to have attacked a companion known as "John," a foreigner, with a potato knife here and stabbed him to death. John Howman, third tramp, who witnessed the fight, is also being held.

### Find Body of Boy Hero.

Hagerstown, Md., May 10.—The body of John M. Bechtel, thirteen-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Bechtel, of Johns Run, who was drowned in the Potomac river, near Hancock, three weeks ago, while attempting to save his seven-year-old brother, William, was found near the spot where he was drowned.

### Daily Thought.

Courage, cheerfulness and charity; the man who knows the meaning of these words can learn to spell self-control.—Henry Van Dyke.

## THE CYMRIC SINKS; FIVE MEN KILLED

Survivors All Escape When the Ship Goes Down.

London, May 10.—The White Star liner Cymric, torpedoed Monday, at 140 miles west of Fastnet, Ireland, sank at three o'clock in the morning, according to a despatch from Queens-town. All on board were saved.

American Consul Frost, at Queens-town, telegraphed Consul General Skinner that he has been unable to ascertain that any Americans were among the crew of the Cymric or that the vessel was armed. He has gone to Bantry to meet the survivors.

Consul Frost's message announced that five members of the Cymric's crew of 107 were killed by the explosion when the torpedo hit the vessel. He said it appeared that the attack was made without warning.

### EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR

Hundred Others Reported Injured in Dynamite Blast.

New York, May 10.—Four men killed and a hundred others to have sustained more or less serious injuries in a dynamite explosion in the works of the Atlas Powder company, at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., is reported.

Owing to the isolated location of the plant, definite information as to the nature and extent of the explosion was difficult to obtain. Some reports placed the dead list as high as fifteen, and first rumors were that between fifty and a hundred had been killed.

The explosion shook the surrounding country with the force of an earthquake, rocking houses, bringing down ceilings and breaking windows. The explosion occurred in one of the mixing houses, a wooden single story shack, a considerable distance from the main plants.

Most of the injured were reported to have been cut by flying glass or bruised by the falling of ceilings in other buildings.

### BASE BALL SCORES

Following is the Result of Games Played Yesterday.

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—Detroit, 16; Athletics, 2. Batteries—Cunningham, Boland, Stange, Baker; Nabors, Weaver, Ray, Schang, Murphy.

At Boston—Boston, 5; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Leonard, Carrigan; Coveleskie, O'Neill.

At New York—Chicago, 5; New York, 4. Batteries—Williams, Schalk, Caldwell, Alexander.

At Washington—St. Louis, 10; Washington, 5. Batteries—Groom, Hartley; Harper, Henry.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.  
Cleveland 15 8 652 Boston 11 11 550  
N. York 11 9 539 Chicago 11 12 458  
Wash. 11 9 559 St. Louis 11 12 421  
Detroit 11 11 590 Athletics 7 13 356

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Chicago—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Seaton, Allen, Mitchell, Clarke.

At Pittsburgh—New York, 13; Pittsburgh, 5. Batteries—Trescott, Rader, Harmon, Gibson.

Other clubs not scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.  
Brooklyn 10 5 614 Cincinnati 11 11 590  
Boston 10 5 667 St. Louis 10 10 500  
Chicago 11 8 579 Pittsburgh 8 13 381  
Phila. 8 8 590 N. York 3 13 158

### GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA.—FLOUR quiet; winter clear, \$5.19@5.30; city mills, \$5.50@6.75.

WHEAT firm; No. 2 red, \$1.17@1.20; COIN quiet; No. 2 yellow, \$4.40@4.45.

OATS firm; No. 2 white, 51¢@52¢; POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 19¢@20¢; old roosters, 12¢@13¢. Dressed steady; choice fowls, 22¢@23¢; old roosters, 16¢.

BUTTER firm; Fancy creamery, 33¢ per lb. EGGS steady; Selected, 27¢@28¢; nearby, 26¢; western, 25¢.

Live Stock Quotations.

CHICAGO.—HOGS—5c higher; mixed and butchers, \$9.45@9.95; good heavy, \$9.60@9.95; rough heavy, \$9.40@9.50; light, \$9.70@9.75; pigs, \$8.10@9.25; bulk, \$9.75@9.90.

CATTLE—Steady. Heaves, \$7.65@9.90; cows and heifers, \$3.50@9.25; stockers and feeders, \$6.75@8.50; Tex. steers, \$7.00@9.10; calves, \$7.50@9.50.

SHEEP—Steady. Native and western, \$6.00@6.25; good, \$6.25@6.50.

### Doubly Criminal.

Mr. Grimes (with great indignation)—I've finished with that fellow Skinner. Absolutely finished with him. He's a bad one. He has a lying tongue in his head. Mrs. Grimes (sympathetically)—Dear me! And only yesterday his wife told me that he had false teeth.—New York Times.

## Royal BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar

No Alum—No Phosphate

## Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A Model For Modish Materials.



6314

Curtailing the expense for dress will not prevent an investment in this frock, which is made of figured cotton voile trimmed with embroidered organdy.

Graceful in its line, practical in its purposes and chic in style is this one-piece frock of figured cotton voile, trimmed revers and collar of organdy. In medium size the costume requires 6½ yards 36-inch material and ¾ yard organdy for the trimming.

The waist is made first, and it is necessary to study the construction guide to avoid errors. First turn under the front edge of side front on slot.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6314. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

## LIME

Hydrated or ground Lime by the sack, ton, or carload. No order too small or too large.

A full line of farming implements

WINEMAN & OLINGER

Opposite W. M. Station GETTYSBURG

## The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

### SPRING VEGETABLES.

SPINACH AND NEW BEETS.—Pick over and wash one peck of spinach. Cook in an uncovered dish with a large quantity of boiling salted water in which has been dissolved one teaspoonful each of soda and sugar. When tender drain and put through a food chopper or chop in a chopping bowl. Season with butter, salt and vinegar if desired. Then mound on a hot platter and make a depression in the center. Fill with small, hot seasoned eggs. A border of sliced hard cooked eggs may be arranged around the spinach.

Mustard Greens.—Quantity, half peck. Wash and pick over. Boil in salted hot water twenty-five minutes. Drain and add one large spoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar and saltspoonful of salt. Garnish with hard boiled egg, cut in slices.

Creamed Mushrooms.—Cut some slices of bread in rounds one-half inch thick, toast lightly, keep warm. Fry in butter some fresh mushrooms, adding a little cream. Season with salt and pepper, cover and simmer for ten minutes; then dress the mushrooms on the rounds of toast, one round on each individual plate, pyramid shape. Pour a little of the liquid over each, cover with bells of glass and bake twenty minutes.

Spinach.—Pick over carefully while dry, throw a few plants at a time into a large pan of cold water, wash well on both sides to dislodge insects and pass to another pan. They should have at least three separate waters. Put the spinach into a large kettle without water, set it on the stove where it will cook slowly till the juice is drawn; then boil till tender, drain and chop fine. For half a peck of spinach add one ounce of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Reheat and serve on buttered toast.

### STORY OF A SEANCE.

In Which the Medium Predicted a Royal Assassination.

Eleanor Calhoun was an American actress who went to London when James Russell Lowell was United States minister. In 1903 she became by marriage the Balkan Princess Lazarovich Hrebelianovich. Recently she wrote a book which bears the title "Phantasies and Palaces."

The book contains the strange story of a spiritualistic seance held by an Englishwoman, which was attended by W. T. Stead, who afterward went down on the Titanic; the princess and her husband and some others. The prince lentled to the medium some sealed envelopes. She selected one, sat for a moment pressing it in her hand, and said: "This is from a person of importance—a king."

Mr. Stead then asked her to describe him. She gave a very good description of King Alexander of Serbia, though she could not tell his name or his country. Suddenly she leaped up, her eyes tight shut, her face white, and, speaking as though she were in the midst of a real scene, she described the assassination of the king and queen. Mr. Stead asked what soldiers they were and of what race, and she answered: "I don't know. I never saw such people. Their uniforms resemble the Russians, but they are not Russians." Then she uttered exclamations of horror and said, "Oh, Mr. Stead, let me not go on!"

Mr. Stead, says the writer, urged the seer, and she proceeded to describe the tragedy. This seance was held in March, 1908, and the murders did not occur until the following June.

### Resemblance.

"I consider my own health and comfort," remarked the intensely self-concerned person. "Public opinion means nothing to me."

"Well," replied Uncle Eben pensively, "dar is sumpin' jes' about like dat de matter wit my mule."—Washington Star.

### Innocence Abroad.

Young Actress—Will you tell me one thing about your lovely newspaper work? Interviewer—Certainly. What do you want to know? Young Actress—Is it the makeup man who writes all the fiction tales?—Baltimore American.

### Exasperating.

"That man irritates me!" "Why?" "He knows so much that isn't so, and he can prove all his statements."—Judge.

All skill ought to be exerted for universal good.—Johnson.

I will be in Gettysburg every TUESDAY at Frouse Myers' Jewelry store, to examine eyes and fit glasses.

W. H. DINKLE, Graduate of Optics.

Home Office, 29 E. Mifflin St., Carlisle, Pa.

## NOTICE

Blacksmithing, Horse shoeing and general repair work, done promptly and neatly.

Frank Funt, Near Cranberry School House.

## WANTED

Garden digging and White-washing.

Geo. W. Cook

321 S. Washington Street Gettysburg, Pa.

## WANTED

Yearling and two year old colts. Also cows due to freshen in June or July.

C. P. & M. W. Bigham

Phone 614 N. R 4 Gettysburg.

## AT BUOHL'S

Fresh clams every day; oranges 12 cents a dozen; Fish, cheaper than meat, 4 pounds 25 cents.

Both Phones. 22 Carlisle St.

### WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY

Schedule Effective Sunday, Sept. 29, 1915.

Daily, leave 5:50 a. m., for Baltimore, stopping at New Oxford and Hanover.

Daily, except Sunday, leave 8:31 a. m., for York and intermediate stations.

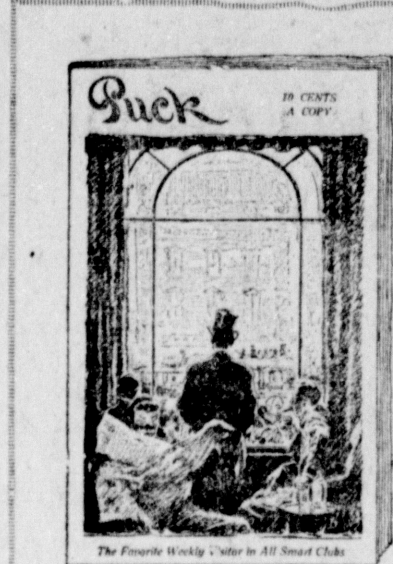
Daily, 5:51 p. m., for Baltimore, York and intermediate stations. No connection for York on Sunday.

Daily, 10:16 a. m., for Hagerstown, and intermediate stations and the West.

Daily, except Sunday 5:30 p. m., for Hagerstown and intermediate stations.

Daily, 11:22 p. m., for Hagerstown, Cumberland and Pittsburgh and the West.

C. F. Stewart, Gen'l Mgr. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.



Free!

Upon receipt of a postcard request, we will send FREE to any address a sample copy of the cleverest satirical weekly ever printed in this country.

Don't miss it; write today.

Puck 210 Fifth Ave., New York

House FOR RENT APPLY 205 Baltimore St.

## NOTICE

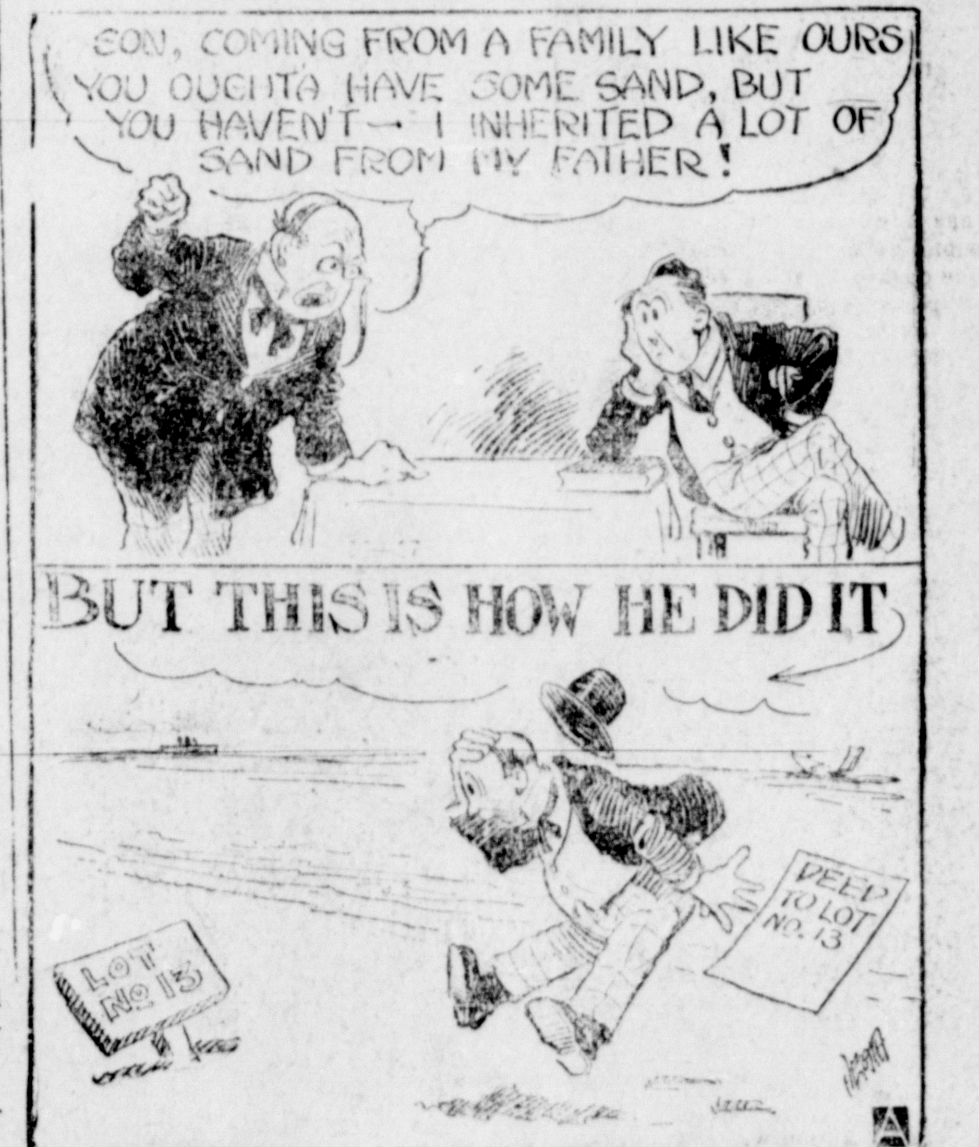
Auto tops covered in Mohair or rubber goods, curtains and lights, new bows and sockets, cushions rebuilt and repaired, Slip covers for tops and seats, painting at reasonable prices.

BUPP BROTHERS Carriage Works 124 N. Stratton St.

## Bark Wanted

The highest cash price will be paid for Black and Rock Oak and Hemlock Bark, delivered at Orrtanna.

C. J. Deardorff



## DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



And still Grace seems to be holding her own



## G. W. Weaver & Son G. W. Weaver & Son DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT STORE

Occasion Extraordinary for Early May

A telegram from the makers of Wooltex Suits offers to their co-operators, of whom we are one, the balance of the season's product—from such materials and colors as they had remaining—at substantial concessions in price in order that they may clean up on an assorted lot of end pieces of cloths. So we offer—

**23 Suits—Tailored and Styled "Wooltex" Way Values from \$25 to \$30—at \$21.75**



The fabrics are of guaranteed Wool Poplins, Gobardines, French Serges—guaranteed linings and tailoring. Colors are Black, Navy, Rookie, Belgian Blue, Greys, Black and White Stripe & c. Sizes range from 14 to 44 bust. No two alike in style.

**2 Silk Taffeta Suits—Worth \$35. At 27.75**

These Silk Suits could not be replaced at that price—size 36—one Navy, one Black "Wooltex".

In order to make the balance of our stock to conform in price to the above, we have re-marked every Suit in the store, at a great saving as follows.



**13 Suits Were \$18.50, \$20 & \$21.50 Now \$15.75**

The Suits are in a variety of cloths and styles suitable for the Miss or the odd sized woman. Colors are Black, Navy, Russian, Belgian, various Checks etc., and were special values at former prices. Sizes range from 16 to 43 bust.

**9 Suits were \$16.50 Value NOW \$12.75**  
Black and Navy Poplins—Shepherd and Fancy Checks

sizes 16, 36, 38 only—Splendid picking

This is an opportunity to select a Suit for the Summer Trip or general wear at a considerable saving, and from a splendid assortment.

Gettysburg, Pa.

Gettysburg, Pa.

## WAR ZONE DECREE STARTED TROUBLE

History of Controversy Dates  
Back to February, 1915.

**MANY NOTES EXCHANGED.**

Germany's Accusations Against England, Which Claim That Britain Was the First to Violate Rules of International Law, Finds Some Supporters in Washington.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, May 10.—[Special.]—While Germany's war zone decree, which became effective on Feb. 4, 1915, marked the real beginning of the controversy that has led to the present crisis in the relations between the two countries, the strain became most acute just a little over a year ago, or, to be exact, on May 7, 1915, when the Lusitania was sent to the bottom by a torpedo fired by a German submarine, carrying with her over 100 American lives.

Never before in the history of the world has such an extended diplomatic correspondence been carried on. Note has followed note, one side yielding a little here and there, and the two countries have never been nearer a solution to the vexing problems than they are today.

Germany Accuses England.

Germany's accusations against England, in which she claimed that Britain was the first to violate the principles of international law, were approved by a good many members of congress, who hold that the blockade of Germany is not legal. Immediately following the receipt of the latest note all sides of the question were discussed pro and con. Leaders on all sides weighed the effects of a break carefully and attempted to ascertain what would happen in this country.

Aid to Preparedness.

Meanwhile the preparedness bills are before congress. The army is in Mexico. Complications abroad are threatening. These conditions have done more to aid the preparedness propaganda than all the societies and organizations that have been formed since the discussion of army and naval increases became so general.

More Bureaus Wanted.

Departments grow out of bureaus and become themselves the nesting places of still more bureaus. First there was a commissioner of labor; now there is a department of labor, and since it was created there has been a constant demand for additional bureaus. One or two have already been created, and more will follow. One of the latest proposed is that of a department of safety.

Many of these bureaus duplicate the work of other bureaus. Many of them are dealing with matters that pertain wholly to the states. In fact, they can do nothing save by advice and furnishing information. The whole department of labor, aside from the immigration and naturalization sections, which really belong to the department of commerce, has no federal authority. It cannot exert any real power in labor questions.

Stated His Position.

James Hamilton Lewis in his almost minor days was a member of the state senate in Washington. A bill for some purpose was pending, and Lewis secured recognition and in his piping, almost childish, treble said: "I want to state my position on this subject. I am for liberal and large appropriations and for no taxation."

There are quite a number of men in congress who hold the same position.

Our Own Great War.

General Sherwood, one of the few remaining soldiers in congress, recently made comparisons between this war and our own great struggle. "Ours was an open and manly war," he said. "It was not subterranean, submarine nor by bombs from the open sky. There was not a woman or child or non-combatant killed by a soldier. Every soldier stood behind his gun and knew what he was fighting for."

"There was another peculiarity of our war that has never attached to any war in all history. It was the only war where soldiers on the march and around the bivouac fires at night sang patriotic songs and recited poems of their own composition."

"John Brown's Body."

General Sherwood made another interesting statement which may correct a widespread misapprehension. "The first song that was ever sung in the camp of an army on either continent written by a soldier," he said, "was sung by the famous Hutchinson family in the camps of the army of the Potomac—a song written by Colonel Fletcher Webster of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment in Boston harbor in 1861. He was the son of Daniel Webster. He wrote the song 'John Brown's Body' Lies Moldering in the Grave.' Not the John Brown who went up at the end of a halter at Harpers Ferry, but another John Brown who belonged to the Twelfth Massachusetts."

Pomerene Adds His Voice.

Senator Pomerene added his voice to a chorus that was praising President Wilson. "Obbo is strong for Wilson," said the Buckeye senator, "and, although the Republicans elected their governor last year, I think Wilson will carry Ohio next year."

Arouse Enthusiasm.

Every community should form a co-operative dairy test association, and make a start for more enthusiasm and success.

## Middle Aged Lovemaking

By ETHEL HOLMES

Amos Chidleigh sat at his desk one hot July morning mopping his brow. Then he said to himself:

"Why should I stay in this hot town when I can just as well go where it's cool? Tomkins can run the business as well as I. I don't care whether there is any profit for a couple of months or not. Why should I? My securities pay me \$10,000 a year, and that's enough for a lone bachelor without any other income."

The only objection to Mr. Chidleigh's going to the country was that he was too old to join in with the young persons he would meet and he wouldn't know what to do with himself. He was forty-two years old. However, he made up his mind to get a snail of sex air, and, leaving his business in the hands of his chief clerk, he got into his car and after a hundred miles' spin pulled up in front of a summer hotel overlooking the ocean.

As he went up the steps he noticed a lady sitting on the piazza whose face was familiar to him.

"I do believe," he said to himself, "that's Del Smith."

Del Smith had been a "flame" of Chidleigh's twenty years before. If indeed it were she he need not be lonely. He might get some amusement by remaining in town, and making her acquaintance as a stranger. Going to the hotel office, a clerk placed the register before him, and he signed his name so that it looked like A. Chidley.

The next day he was sitting on the piazza near the lady he supposed to be his old flame, she being in company with an elderly woman who looked to Chidleigh very much as he remembered her mother twenty years before. They were regretting not being able to hire an auto for a ride.

"Ladies," said Chidleigh, "I have an auto which is at your service, and I will be happy to drive you wherever you wish to go."

After some parleying the offer was accepted, and the trio spent a pleasant afternoon visiting various points of interest in the vicinity. That was the beginning of an acquaintance or, if the lady was Chidleigh's old flame, the renewal of one. On the beach the next morning she sat alone—her mother preferred to remain in her room—and Chidleigh joined her. He did not ask her name, but he propounded some leading questions, the replies to which convinced him that he had been mistaken in the person.

He was disappointed in this, but the lady gave him every encouragement to be friendly, telling him that she and her mother knew no one at the hotel and would be very glad to see as much of him as he liked during their stay. To this Chidleigh declared that he was in the same lonely condition.

Notwithstanding the replies to his leading questions Chidleigh could not divest himself of the feeling that the lady was Adele Smith. Going to the hotel register, he hunted up the name, but not finding a recent arrival of Smiths he asked the clerk for information, and he showed him the name, "Mrs. Turnlee and daughter." This confounded the investigator, but he would not give it up that the daughter was Del Smith.

However, Chidleigh found association with Miss Turnlee more and more pleasant every day. He took her and her mother out in his car every day that the mother would go, and when she declined his invitation he took the daughter.

One day when they were driving alone together they left the car and sat on a dune overlooking the ocean. Chidleigh felt that they were drawn nearer together from the fact that they were far from any one else and the expanse of sky and water above and before them were so vast.

"You remind me," he said to her, "of a girl I knew when I was a youngster. I was twenty-two; she was eighteen. I was drawn to her, but at that age there are so many girls for the boys and so many boys for the girls that one is not inclined to choose and pick. I wish now I could be the age I was then. I would provide against my present solitary condition."

"I, too, have such a memory. I knew a young man whom I considered the pink of perfection. I wished he would make love to me, but he didn't. You men have a great advantage over us women in that respect."

"Do you remember his name?"

"Do you remember the girl's name?"

"Yes."

"Let us make an exchange."

"Very well; she was Adele Smith."

"He was Amos Chidleigh."

Amos turned and looked at her fixedly.

"How is it that you are Miss Turnlee?"

"I'm not; I'm Miss Smith. My mother married a second time."

"Do you know that I am Amos Chidleigh?"

"Of course I do. I recognized you when I saw you come up the hotel steps the day of your arrival."

"Do you regret being a spinster?"

"Of course I do. Every spinster does."

"Let's make up for lost time. Will you marry me?"

"I will."

Given a man of forty-two and a woman of thirty-eight sitting on a dune overlooking the ocean in the twilight, a crescent moon overhead, just betrothed, and despite their middle age we may conjecture the rest of the picture.

Distinct Variety.

There are several kinds of fools, including the smart man who thinks he is too smart to get caught.—Atchison Globe.

DR. M. T. DILL  
DENTIST  
Biglerville, Pa.  
Will be at Benderville the first and third Friday of each month; at Ardenville the second and fourth Friday; and at York Springs every Wednesday.  
BOTH PHONES.

(Medical Advertising)  
**DARKEN GRAY HAIR.**  
LOOK, YOUNG, PRETTY

Sage Tea and Sulphur Darkens So Naturally that Nobody can Tell.

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture improved by the addition of other ingredients by asking at "any drug store for a 50-cent bottle of 'Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound,' which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite to impart color and a youthful appearance to the hair. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.



**Ralston**

**SHOES for MEN**  
Practical Styles for the Practical Man

For everyday wear you feel the need of a shoe which, while supremely comfortable, is correct in style and pleasing in appearance.

You'll find exactly what you wish in our line of Ralston Shoes—\$1.00 to \$6.00—let us show them to you.

Comfort plus Style, multiplied by Wear, that's Ralston. Try them.

**O. H. LESTZ,**  
The Home of Good Clothes, Cor. Square & Carlisle Sts., Store open Evenings

## Old Fashioned Country Dance

IN XAVIER HALL.

Wednesday Evening, MAY 10, 1916

at 8 o'clock with Violin Music

A Good Time For Everybody.

Come And Join The Crowd.

## Furniture Bargains

At this season of the year we do a lot of ANTIQUE BUSINESS with outside TRADE.

Now, in order to make more room for Antique Furniture we will make special prices on most of the large pieces of FURNITURE Parlor Suits, Bed Suits,

Couches, Sideboards, China-Closets, Bureaus, Chiffoniers and Davenports

The season has been backward and we want to do this goods OUT.

You know our way of doing business. Every PIECE a BARGAIN.

If you have any Antique Furniture will EXCHANGE WITH YOU.

**CHARLES S. MUMPER & CO.**

## A GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

Thousands of Dollars Worth  
of Seasonable Goods  
Sacrificed

THE STOCK OF

**LEWIS E. KIRSSIN**

consisting of Clothing, Shoes and Furnishing Goods  
"MUST BE SOLD" for less than the makers cost.

Sale Is Now In Full Blast

Grasp this opportunity to save on Goods you must have for Spring and Summer.

How It Affected Him.

There recently entered the office of a physician a young man making this announcement: "I want to thank you for your valuable medicine, doctor." "It helped you, did it?" asked the physician, much pleased. "It helped me wonderfully." "How many bottles did you find it necessary to take?" "To tell the truth, doctor, I didn't take any. My uncle took one bottle, and I am his sole heir."—San Francisco Argonaut.

## PUBLIC SALE OF TIMBERLAND

On Saturday, the 20th day of  
MAY 1916.

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Wm. Herring, late of Hamilton Township, dec'd., by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans Court of Adams County, will offer at public sale on Tract No. 6, the following Timberland:

TRACT NO. 6, situate in Hamilton Township, Adams County, adjoining lands of John B. Musselman, Geo. Watson, John Krug and B. Paxton, containing about 28 acres, covered with chestnut and oak timber of about 25 years growth.

TRACT NO. 9, in same Township adjoining lands of D. A. Russell & Co., Edw. Reese and Wm. Hall's heirs, containing about 27 acres, covered with good young timber of about 25 years growth.

TRACT NO. 10, in same Township, adjoining lands of Henry Herring, John and Edw. Reese, Jacob Musselman's heirs, and John A. Peters, containing about 26 acres and 112 perches, covered with good timber, oak and chestnut of about 30 years growth.

Any person interested may call on the undersigned at his store in Fairfield.

Sales to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., and the terms will be 25 per cent. cash and the balance on August 20th, 1916.

JOHN M. McCLEAF, Adm'r.

Fairfield, Penna.

## CHARTER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, May 24th, 1916, application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania by Emory H. Snyder, Luther D. Snyder and Sheldon K. Abel, under the Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE LITTLE ESTOWN HARDWARE & FOUNDRY COMPANY, INC.," the character and object of which is to buy, sell and manufacture finished and unfinished castings, hardware, house-furnishing specialties and toys and other similar and cognate articles, and generally all and every act and thing necessary to carry on said business, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly, and supplements thereto.

WILLIAM HERSH,

April 24th, 1916. Solicitor.



**S. FORRY LAUCKS**

of the Second Ward of York City.  
Democratic Candidate For  
Representative in Congress

asks for your vote and influence.

Mr. Laucks is a native of York county Democrat, was one of the original Wilson men of the county, a delegate to the Baltimore convention and voted for Woodrow Wilson every ballot of that long drawn out struggle. Aside from the honorary place of National delegate, Mr. Laucks has never been a candidate for or held any political office.

Although Mr. Laucks' duties as vice president and general manager of the York Safe and Lock Company make him one of the busiest of men, he has always taken an active interest in party affairs.

**Fire Blight Destroys  
Thousands of Trees**

**FIRE BLIGHT OF THE APPLE  
IS SPREAD BY APHIS**

APHIS CHECKS GROWTH OF TREES  
APHIS CAUSES LEAVES TO CURL  
APHIS DEFORMS FRUIT  
DESTROY APHIS WITH  
"BLACK LEAF 40"

Guaranteed 40% Nicotine

We will furnish you with this effective insecticide in concentrated form—200 gallons of spray from the 2-lb. can cost \$2.50 1,000 gallons from the 10-lb. can costs \$10.75.

Call at our store for free bulletins and your supply of Black Leaf 40



**"BLACK LEAF 40"**  
40% Nicotine

FOR SALE AT  
**BIGHAMS HARDWARE STORE,**  
BIGLERVILLE, PA.